

Danced till the Wee Small Hours

On the night of December 7th the annual ball of the Knickerbocker Ice Men was held at Palm Garden. The ball was preceded by a vaudeville show. Dancing began at eleven o'clock and not until the "wee small hours" was "Home, Sweet Home," played. Yet—not a single report of "late Wednesday morning" has come in.

No uniformly regular is Knickerbocker Service you can "almost set your clock by the driver's arrival." Patrons say it is much easier to keep servants because Knickerbocker helps to run the house "like clockwork."

Knickerbocker
ICE
Company

KNOX
CLOTHES
For Men

REDUCED
25
PER CENT

\$60.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$45.00
\$80.00 Suits and Overcoats at 60.00
\$100.00 Suits and Overcoats at 75.00

The same reductions prevail on all Knox Suits and Overcoats.

Knox Neckwear, Gloves and Cans also reduced 25 Per Cent.

KNOX HAT COMPANY
425 FIFTH AVENUE
151 BROADWAY

SALE

Our Loss -- Your Gain

On Suits and Overcoats Already Reduced we have made a further

20% Discount
—affording incomparable values

Wm. Morgan & Sons
14 CORTLANDT ST. 9-11 DEV ST.

Dewey's
STANDARD
TONICS
Prepared Without Oil

A TRIAL will convince you of their wonderful tonic effects

also
Dew-ol
Hypophosphite, Olive Oil and Port

Dew-fer-ol
Iron, Olive Oil and Port

Approved by U. S. Revenue and Prohibition Departments

138 Fulton Street, New York

RAIN and SNOW
INSURANCE

Prospectus and rates on application

COVERAGE SUGGESTED FOR:
CHRISTMAS EVE
CHRISTMAS DAY
NEW YEAR'S EVE

NEIL PEARCE & CO., Inc.
44 BEAVER ST.

BULGARIA JOINS LEAGUE; BRAZIL FOR COMPULSION

American Note Declining to Discuss Disarmament Blow to Many.

FIGHT ON COURT PLAN

Application of Compulsion Proposed Only for States Accepting.

SALARY BUDGET PUT OFF
Canada Makes Financial and Transit Bureaus Consultative Only.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
GENEVA, Dec. 9.—Developments in this assembly of nations to-day were thoroughly indicative of the difficulties under which the league is laboring by reason not only of the covenant, which it is now generally conceded must be either completely revised or discarded altogether, but also because of the inherently divergent interests of the nations. They can be summed up as follows:

1. Bulgaria's admission to membership in the League of Nations was voted by the full committee on admissions, but France abstained from voting, fearing she would weaken her position on the German question if she did so, although it was on a report by Marshal Foch showing that Bulgaria had lived up to her disarmament requirements which finally overcame the opposition of the Little Entente.

2. The row in the committee over the international court project became more intensified, with Belgium proposing that the compulsory jurisdiction feature of the court should be submitted to the States and those accepting it be bound by it, this being offered to prevent the row from getting on the assembly floor where nine-tenths of the nations are demanding a vote in order to show that it is only the four big Powers and a few others who are standing in the way of compulsory jurisdiction.

3. To prevent another threatened explosion on the floor growing out of the committee row the budget committee decided to refer the question of all salaries to a committee to report to the next assembly. Criticism was made of the salary paid Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the league, and those of his assistants, the criticism coming from many quarters, including Australia and New Zealand.

4. Canada won a partial victory in the assembly when she succeeded in having the financial and transit bureaus which are to be superimposed on the league confined to a temporary and consultative character only and without power to do more than discuss salient topics in connection with the rationing of raw materials, which seems to be the chief interest some European nations have in this league.

America: Cannot Take Part.
On top of these rather discouraging developments the American note arrived here to-day refusing to participate in any way in the league disarmament discussion, since the United States is not a member of the league. This came as a crushing blow to league enthusiasts, who were confident they would bring about the participation of America in these discussions, and thereby win partial recognition, at least, of the league as the regulating body in such matters. The evident effect of the American note was to strengthen among a vast majority of the nations represented here the belief that too much time was being wasted in Geneva in furthering a league which, because of its character, can never have the support of the United States.

Although voting in favor of the admission of Bulgaria to league membership to-day, the committee turned down Albania's plea for membership, again demonstrating the control exercised over the assembly by the Powers.

Armenia and the Baltic States were admitted only to the technical organization of the league under the dictate of the London conference.

Root for Court Compulsion.
The motive behind the Brazilian proposal regarding the international court in to ascertain America's position on the compulsory jurisdiction feature of the court plan. Defenders of the council are insisting that the United States Senate would never stand for this despite the fact that Elihu Root was for it at The Hague. It is extremely doubtful, however, if the Brazilian proposal will be adopted, but what appears certain is that the compulsory feature will be put to an open vote in the assembly in order to reveal that Great Britain, France and Italy have been chiefly responsible for defeating the hopes of the small nations in this.

The Canadian delegates are not altogether contented over the victory they won to-day, but feel that they have for the time being, while the league is in process of revision, prevented it from creating what would virtually be a world ministry of finance and economics, which, if carried to the extent some European nations would like, would compel Canada's withdrawal from the league and remove all possibility of American participation.

Under the resolution passed to-day the two organizations are created to deal with finances and economics and to transmit their recommendations, but it is specified that their duties are merely advisory and that they are only temporary in character, only holding over until the next assembly, and that the assembly, as well as the council, has the right to consider their work.

Italy's Pooling Proposal.
The discussion in the assembly to-day emphasized the persistence of many European nations in considering the league as the means of getting a pool of raw materials. M. Ador of Switzerland and Signor Schancl of Italy, while admitting that they had been beaten in the committee on a specific resolution to this effect, nevertheless insisted on the right of the new organization to examine into the pooling proposal by Tommaso Tittoni of Italy. It was decided that the organization may examine the question, but it cannot take any action.

Newton W. Rowell of the Canadian delegation made it very plain that the decision had been absolutely decided in committee and that the Brussels recommendations to this effect had been decided.

NO POLITICAL ALLIANCES, STAND OF IRRECONCILABLES

Peace Declaration and Enlargement of Scope of Hague Tribunal Said to Be Programme of Senators, Who Have Fought League of Nations.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.

No league or association of nations or any other proposal which partakes of the nature of a political alliance, such as the present League of Nations, will be acceptable to the group of irreconcilable Senators who bore the brunt of the successful fight against the treaty of Versailles last session. It became known to-day that this has been made plain to President-elect Harding.

While there has not yet been any general agreement among the irreconcilables as to an affirmative programme,

it is known that Senator Borah (Idaho) and others believe the proper course for the next Administration would be:

1. Immediate enactment of a resolution declaring the technical state of war with Germany and Austria at an end.
2. A proposal to the other nations of the world to join with the United States in the codification of international law.
3. Enlargement of the scope of the Hague Peace Tribunal.

This programme is understood to have been suggested to Senator Harding when he was here this week, and he is believed to be giving it serious consideration.

BRITAIN TO CHANGE BIG SHIP POLICY

Scheme of Naval Construction Under Committee of Imperial Defence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
London, Dec. 9.

Great Britain's empty purse has forced the special change in the imperial policy so long foreshadowed. It may mean important intervals in the permanence with which the sun shines on the British flag. These intervals will be in the near East. It may even be that Britannia will only charily rule the waves in the future.

Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a concrete revelation to this effect in the House of Commons to-night, at the same time laying down principles which will govern the making of the next budget. He made perfectly plain one thing—that there will be no further extension of any naval schemes except a widespread effort to relieve unemployment.

A declaration regarding the naval policy did not materialize. The whole naval policy, it was revealed, is now under the scrutiny of a Committee of Imperial Defence, which will decide on the merits of the big ship controversy. The decision thus to submit the argument, Mr. Chamberlain said, had been accepted by the Admiralty.

New East Revelations.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here is in a position to state that Mr. Chamberlain's warning for retrenchments in the Near East is being worked out in more ways than he revealed in the House of Commons to-night. Furthermore, the situation there is intimately connected with the Greek problem. With friendly Greece under M. Venizelos acting as a barrier against Russia and Turkey the Allies contemplated an extension of the self-governing powers of their Mediterranean possessions and a consequent reduction of their own commitments there. They have recognized that in so far as Great Britain was concerned, the theatre of most importance has shifted from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. With an unfriendly—or at least a fickle—Greece led by a vain and stubborn monarch, England and France, and to a lesser degree Italy, must be prepared for any complications in the Near East.

There is current a report that the possibility of an alliance between King Constantine of Greece, the Turks and the Bolsheviks—an alliance between the Turks and the Bolsheviks apparently already accomplished—has induced Great Britain already to reconsider concessions proposed for Egypt in Lord Milner's report. Indeed, Great Britain and France, with Italy and Japan, are already seriously concerned over this menace to the neck of the Empire's connection with India.

Hence, while Mr. Chamberlain talked of the execution of the Mesopotamian and of no new naval construction until the plans were carefully examined, the Empire may be forced either to scuttle at a vital point its imperial connections or pay painfully through the nose.

Charges of Wastefulness.

The debate in the House arose over a motion by George Lambert (Liberal) not to sanction more than \$68 million pounds sterling, which Mr. Chamberlain last year estimated as a normal budget. This produced severe attacks on the Government for various forms of waste, against which attacks Premier Lloyd George's most skillful oratory was brought up by the defence. But Mr. Chamberlain himself bore the brunt of the battle. He cited the 1919 budget of 2,140 million pounds sterling, the 1920 budget of 2,106 million pounds and the 1921 budget of 1,283 million, exclusive of the

CHINA'S PAPER MONEY IS MADE IN AMERICA

THE popular idea is that China invented paper. Anyway, paper was made there when Europe [to say nothing of America] was as uncivilized as the interior of Brazil.

But the paper money of five provinces of China is engraved on paper made by Crane & Co., at Dalton, Mass. The Bank of China uses the same paper for its bank notes. It is CRANE'S Bank Note Paper, the most widely circulated business paper in the world.

100% selected new rag stock
119 years' experience
Bank notes of 22 countries
Paper money of 438,000,000 people
Government bonds of 18 nations

Crane's
BUSINESS PAPERS

NO ANNEXATION TIE TO FIUME STRING

Impossible to Recognize Regency if d'Annunzio So Considers It.

TREATY MUST COME FIRST

The Destroyer Espero Follows Other Ships Joining Fiuman Fleet.

ROME, Dec. 9.—Premier Giolitti, Foreign Minister Sforza, War Minister Bonomi and Admiral Secchi, Minister of the Navy, conferred to-day on the Fiume situation. According to the Rome papers they decided it is impossible to recognize the regency of Quarniero if d'Annunzio insists upon giving such recognition an annexationist meaning.

The Premier, taking to the Deputies who went to Fiume, according to the *Giornale d'Italia*, is declared to have summed up the situation as follows: The Italian Government cannot conduct negotiations with d'Annunzio before the ratification of the treaty of Rapallo, which as yet has not been discussed and approved by the Senate; it is impossible to acknowledge the Italian regency of Quarniero, such an act not being contemplated by the treaty. Even if it was a legal possibility to initiate negotiations with the State of Fiume, the Italian Government would be prevented from doing so by constant acts of hostility and lack of discipline at Fiume. He closed by explaining that Italy, as a representative of the Entente, must deliver the islands of Arbe and Veglia to Jugo-Slavia.

By the Associated Press.
Fiume, Dec. 9.—Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, has written a letter to the Mayor of Fiume advising a settlement of the controversy between the forces of Gabriele d'Annunzio and the Government without bloodshed. He says:

"Public opinion is painfully alarmed by the suggestion of resistance manifested at Fiume, which may lead to new conflicts and new tears, which always bring major sufferings to the working population and delay that peace for which so many hearts have yearned. Particularly painful it would be to see fraternal blood spilled without result."

"Impelled by the qualities of sound sense and generosity, and of the defence which you have demonstrated for yourself particularly endowed, I dare beg you call the attention of your municipality and State to these considerations, so as to make them favorable to superior reason, of peace, fraternity and well meant patriotism, so that new dreaded sufferings may be spared."

Riccardo Gigante, the Mayor, replied to the Cardinal, saying that the Italian Government had been most firm in settling the question without regard to the people of Fiume, and that blood spilled for a just cause always would bear fruit. He added that he would "follow d'Annunzio with all those who may remain faithful, by whatever means or by whatever undertaking."

Furthermore no speaker mentioned the League of Nations as entering into the calculations. Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain both cited the imperial obligations in the Near East and Mr. Lloyd George alluded to the Mesopotamian mandate as one which would eventually prove very profitable to England, but in so far as the covenant being able to aid Great Britain in reducing her naval and military expenditures not a word was said.

Premier Lloyd George stated furthermore that every country in the world—despite the League of Nations—had increased its budget more than had Great Britain. He gave the following comparisons of to-day and before the war: Italy, nine times; America, nine times; and France, ten times. South America and Scandinavian exchanges in Great Britain's favor, but he deplored there had not been the same results achieved in the United States.

He gave the general principle of the "view in making up the budget as 'heavy taxation as a result of the war, the high cost of material, the trade reaction that has set in and the emergency measures required to meet unemployment that followed.' He said that there were no fresh expenditures for any scheme not already in actual operation; that the great theatre of winding up Ministries like that of Munitions, Shipping and Food.

"The Cabinet is convinced of the necessity of curtailing military expenditures to the utmost extent compatible with our imperial obligations and the national safety," he said.

Mr. Chamberlain added that the Near East was the principal field for economy and that the situation there was being explored, with a view to making further drastic reductions; that Persia had been notified that the last British forces there would be withdrawn next spring and that the forces in Palestine were already being withdrawn, while in Mesopotamia the forces had been reduced from 220,000 men at the time of the armistice to 79,000 last June, though they had been heavily increased, in view of the rebellion there.

Regarding the naval programme he said: "While determined to maintain the navy at a standard of strength adequate to secure the safety of the empire and its maritime communications the Cabinet, before sanctioning a programme for new construction, was bound to satisfy itself that the lessons of the war had been definitely ascertained, more particularly as regards the place and usefulness of capital ships in future naval operations."

PHILIPPINES' PLANE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—An air mail and passenger service between Manila and the other large ports of the Philippine Islands is to be inaugurated the first of the year by the War Department, which announced to-day the purchase of five seaplanes from the Navy Department.

possible to acknowledge the Italian regency of Quarniero, such an act not being contemplated by the treaty. Even if it was a legal possibility to initiate negotiations with the State of Fiume, the Italian Government would be prevented from doing so by constant acts of hostility and lack of discipline at Fiume. He closed by explaining that Italy, as a representative of the Entente, must deliver the islands of Arbe and Veglia to Jugo-Slavia.

By the Associated Press.
Fiume, Dec. 9.—Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, has written a letter to the Mayor of Fiume advising a settlement of the controversy between the forces of Gabriele d'Annunzio and the Government without bloodshed. He says:

"Public opinion is painfully alarmed by the suggestion of resistance manifested at Fiume, which may lead to new conflicts and new tears, which always bring major sufferings to the working population and delay that peace for which so many hearts have yearned. Particularly painful it would be to see fraternal blood spilled without result."

"Impelled by the qualities of sound sense and generosity, and of the defence which you have demonstrated for yourself particularly endowed, I dare beg you call the attention of your municipality and State to these considerations, so as to make them favorable to superior reason, of peace, fraternity and well meant patriotism, so that new dreaded sufferings may be spared."

Riccardo Gigante, the Mayor, replied to the Cardinal, saying that the Italian Government had been most firm in settling the question without regard to the people of Fiume, and that blood spilled for a just cause always would bear fruit. He added that he would "follow d'Annunzio with all those who may remain faithful, by whatever means or by whatever undertaking."

Furthermore no speaker mentioned the League of Nations as entering into the calculations. Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain both cited the imperial obligations in the Near East and Mr. Lloyd George alluded to the Mesopotamian mandate as one which would eventually prove very profitable to England, but in so far as the covenant being able to aid Great Britain in reducing her naval and military expenditures not a word was said.

Premier Lloyd George stated furthermore that every country in the world—despite the League of Nations—had increased its budget more than had Great Britain. He gave the following comparisons of to-day and before the war: Italy, nine times; America, nine times; and France, ten times. South America and Scandinavian exchanges in Great Britain's favor, but he deplored there had not been the same results achieved in the United States.

He gave the general principle of the "view in making up the budget as 'heavy taxation as a result of the war, the high cost of material, the trade reaction that has set in and the emergency measures required to meet unemployment that followed.' He said that there were no fresh expenditures for any scheme not already in actual operation; that the great theatre of winding up Ministries like that of Munitions, Shipping and Food.

"The Cabinet is convinced of the necessity of curtailing military expenditures to the utmost extent compatible with our imperial obligations and the national safety," he said.

Mr. Chamberlain added that the Near East was the principal field for economy and that the situation there was being explored, with a view to making further drastic reductions; that Persia had been notified that the last British forces there would be withdrawn next spring and that the forces in Palestine were already being withdrawn, while in Mesopotamia the forces had been reduced from 220,000 men at the time of the armistice to 79,000 last June, though they had been heavily increased, in view of the rebellion there.

Regarding the naval programme he said: "While determined to maintain the navy at a standard of strength adequate to secure the safety of the empire and its maritime communications the Cabinet, before sanctioning a programme for new construction, was bound to satisfy itself that the lessons of the war had been definitely ascertained, more particularly as regards the place and usefulness of capital ships in future naval operations."

PHILIPPINES' PLANE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—An air mail and passenger service between Manila and the other large ports of the Philippine Islands is to be inaugurated the first of the year by the War Department, which announced to-day the purchase of five seaplanes from the Navy Department.

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

SINGLE PEARLS FOR ADDITION TO NECKLACES

Saks & Company Have Just Received from Europe a Fine Collection of

Men's Silk Plaited Hose

IDEALLY SUITED TO GIFT GIVING

1.35 pair

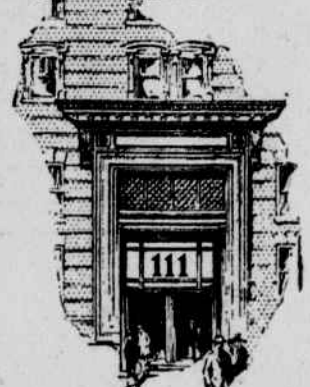
HIGH-GRADE full fashioned novelty hose made of a very fine silk-plaited yarn that will give exceptional service. Rich plaid effects in green, purple, blue, brown, and smart heather mixtures. Packed in Christmas boxes for gift giving.

Nothing like them in New York at 1.35

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Try one of the ones from

"111"
"One-Eleven"



Fifth Avenue New York
"111"
20 cigarettes 15¢

Saks
METROPOLITAN CLOTHES for MEN

We Shall Feature Friday and Saturday

A Very Special Collection of

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters

at the revised price of

\$45

When we say revised prices we do not mean that a slight reduction in price has been made. We have cut deeply into the price of every coat in the lot, and any coat you may select will prove to be the best value in a really high class garment that ever came your way. Ulsters, ulsterettes, and conservative button-through coats are included, appealing especially to those who have a penchant for fine merchandise.

Oxfords, Green and Brown Heathers, and Dark Greys